Amnoements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-S-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE—8:15—Der Vogelhaendier.

BLJOU THEATRE—2-8:20—A Society Fad.

BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The New South.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—10 a, m, until 10 p. m.—

The Dore Gellery. CASINO-S 15-Fencing Master. MICKERING HALL 3 Lecture CHIOKERING HALL—3—Lecture.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8:15—Siberia.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:15—The Foresters.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—Fedora. GARDEN THEATRE-S-The Mountebanks.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-S-Jane.

MARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-S-Mulligan Guarls' Ball.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Isle of Champagne. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:30-Caste. HOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S 30-A Trip to Chinatown.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vandeville.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE-S:15-The Girl I Left Behind

PALMER'S THEATRE-S:15-Aristocracy STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-My Official Wife. STAR THEATRE-S:15-As You Like It. TONY PASTOR'S-8-Vaudeville. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-S-Blue Jesus.

LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Americans Abroad.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Boabdil.

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scriber. Reagers are over the property of the wher's risk. CK NUMBERS.—For Buck Numbers of the Daily and Sunday papers, more than a week old, an extra price is caarged, on account of the cost of storage.

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New-Bork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Khedive's hostility to England is said to show no sign of abatement; Lord Cromer informed the Khediye that England would reinforce her garrison in Egypt. — M. Stephane again repeated his charges against M. Clemenceau before the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry: Maitre Barboux continued his speech in defence of the accused Panama directors. == Eighty miners were killed and a large number injured by an ex-Albrecht of Wurtemberg and Archduchess Marga-ret Sophie were married in Vienna.

Duke

know that they are scarcer in this populous
be done; that on this subject no less than on

Congress.-Both Houses met and adjourned out of respect for the memory of Associate Justice Lamar.

Domestic.-Senator McCarty's bill legalizing the expenditures of Brooklyn officials was possed by the Assembly at Albany. Ballots for United States Senator were taken, without result, by several Legislatures; Senator Stewart, of Nevada. re-elected. Arrangements were made for the funeral of Bishop Phillips Brooks in Trinity Church, Boston, to-morrow .- The funeral of Associate Justice Lamar was set for Friday afternoon at Macon, Ga. — The annual convention of the National Farmers' Alliance opened in Chicago; only three States were represented.

City and Subarban. - Two persons in a sleighing party were killed and two severely injured on the Erie Railroad at Passaic, N. J. A collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near New-Brunswick, N. J., destroyed a number of mail and express cars and seriously injured two mail clerks. == Experts in handwriting contradicted each other at the Langley divorce trial in Brooklyn: ___ The auction sale of Palo Alto trotting stock began. ___ Bishop Potter talked about Bishop Phillips Brooks, who died on Monday. An attachment was secured against Lorenz Weiher, the builder and brewer. — The Ihpetongs ball was given in Brooklyn. — The New-York Yacht Club was robbed by a bookkeeper. - The Rapid Transit Commissioners informed the Elevated Road people that their plan was not satisfactory. —— Stocks irregular and less setive. Final changes were divided, but Beither gains nor losses often exceeded a frac-tion. Distilling and Cattle Feeding monopolized nearly one-third of the total business. on call ruled at 2 1-2 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Warmer and cloudy, with a little rain or snow; clearing and colder at night. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 37 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 33 5-8.

The proposal of the trustees of the Tilden Trust in reference to the City Hall will be entitled to due consideration at the proper time. It is that in case of the removal of the building it be re-erected on the site of the Fortysecond-st. reservoir as a home for the Tilden consider that question now. The intelligent by reserves, it is not probable that the Khedive sentiment of the city demands the retention of will persevere in challenging the supremacy of the City Hall just where it stands. The move- Great Britain on the lower Nile. ment to keep it there is a strong one, and there is every reason to believe it will be successful.

The Sundry Civil bill now before the House is subjected to destructive analysis and criticism | with Europe and have not been violated. In in our principal Washington dispatch. In this sending Lord Wolseley to Egypt he then promeasure Holman has outdone himself. This is fessed to be acting for the common interest economy run mad. Important branches of the of the Powers; and it is safe to assume that Government's work are so inadequately provided for that the situation would be ludicrous if it were not so serious. The result will sim- tria-Hungary and Italy have supported Eng- they should be of so serious a nature as to ply be large deficiency appropriations by the lish policy in Egypt and Russia has been innext Congress. Such a policy can find no different to it. The Sultan receives his tribute favor in the eyes of enlightened men.

Bishop Brooks did not preach often in Newbrother is a rector in this city, and Bishop great Boston preacher at Alexandria, was one justify English policy in Egypt, nor to discredit State will demand the passage of such a measof his most intimate friends. Especial interest French claims based upon priority of rights ure. But at present it will not do at all. The clogged gas-pipes, the lot of the average citizen

Bishop Potter which we print this morning. Egyptian affairs and by the construction of the Naturally, his tribute to his dead friend is Suez Canal. What we do assert is that no of the warmest description, and he narrates vested interests on the Continent have been some anecdotes which show at once the simplicity and largeness of Dr. Brooks's nature. Dr. Potter was not greatly surprised at the Lord Rosebery. Hence no immediate change sudden death of the Massachusetts Bishop, for he had observed the intense strain produced upon Dr. Brooks by the recent change in the character of his work.

That bill for the relief of the indicted officials at the other end of the Bridge was squeezed through the Assembly vesterday, but it had a close rub. Its supporters finally managed to muster sixty-seven votes-just two more than a sufficient number to pass it. Considering the quick responsiveness of the majority to the orders of one or another party boss, the narrow escape of the measure from the fate it deserved is rather surprising. What will Governor Flower do with the bill when it reaches him? Possibly one of the virtuous spasms that he experiences occasionally may lead him to look at it from the right point of

Richard Croker will be unable to attend the inauguration of President Cleveland. Circumstances over which he has no control-of course -make it necessary for him to go South with his family shortly before that interesting ceremony takes place, in spite of the arrangement heretofore made that he should ride at the head of the Tammany cohorts in the inaugural procession. This melancholy announcement will east a thick gloom over the Wigwam. Singularly enough, it was made just at the time Mr. Cleveland enunciated his doctrine that in appointments under the coming Administration business qualifications will be more highly considered than political backing.

THE DEADLY GRADE CROSSING.

The grade-crossing disaster in Passaic on Monday night is the latest in a long and melancholy series. Abundant snow and continued cold weather have made sleigh-riding a favorite form of amusement in numerous localities where present conditions seldom exist, and thus indirectly led to most of the accidents of this character which have been reported within the last fortnight. Their swift succession and unusual destructiveness have produced an unwonted impression, but the slaughter of innocents on railroad crossings goes on throughout the year and attracts little public attention. The railroad companies are not wholly responsible. They share the blame with local authorities and State Legislatures, and with the people who excuse ignorance and indifference on the part of their representatives. The tolerant attitude of popular opinion on

this subject in the United States is exceedingly discreditable. Speaking generally, there is a better excuse for grade crossings here than in more thickly settled countries, because it is more difficult to dispense with them. But we cannot see that this justification can be pleaded in populous regions, while in crowded cities and towns their construction and maintenance annot be defended on any ground. But because the evil has grown slowly it has aroused little feeling in the process, and so it has gradnally reached enormous proportions without arousing decisive and general opposition. The railroad companies are not solely at fault, as we have said; but nevertheless their responsibility is great, and for one special delinquency they deserve stern condemnation. Under the most favorable conditions level crossings are dangerous, but when they are wholly unprotected and unwatched the peril is greatly increased. Through the parsimony of railroad managers many of them are so left, constantly or at certain hours. The Passaic crossing where the disaster occurred on Monday night is one of these. After 7 o'clock in the evening no flagman is there to give warning, though the situation and surroundings are peculiarly ceedingly numerous, and every one of them is ontrageous.

Legislatures sometimes take this grave matter into consideration; but little is done to abate the evil, and we believe that in fact the total number of level crossings is steadily increasing, even on established lines, new railreads not being taken into account. This signifies a gross and obvious neglect of duty on the part of lawmakers. The cost of raising or lowering the grade at all existing crossings would be enormous, and if that reform is ever to be accomplished the expense of it must be equitably divided and distributed over many years. But to keep on multiplying such danger spots indefinitely is as wrongful as it is needless. A just and efficacious law forbidding the construction of grade crossings hereafter in this State and providing for the gradual elimination of those now in existence ought to be passed without unnecessary delay, and other States ought to undertake the same humane work as soon as possible. Massachusetts has accomplished more in this direction, we believe, than any other State. It is an example worthy of imitation.

EUROPE BEHIND ENGLAND.

The increase of the British garrison in Egypt is another unerring sign of permanent occupation. The Khedive, having received encouragement from Constantinople as well as Paris, is showing further signs of hostility to England, and military reinforcements are ordered for the purpose of intimidating him. The Gladstone Cabinet is acting with marked vigor and without that vacillation of purpose which proved fatal in the early phases of the Soudan outbreak. The Premier probably remembers the pledges which he made eleven years ago and regrets his inability to fulfil his engagements with France; but he is content to follow Lord Rosebery's advice, and is reluctant to have his attention diverted from the Home-Rule question. With the Egyptian army officered and drilled by an English staff, and But we do not think it in order to with the garrison in occupation strengthened

Mr. Gladstone, who sometimes finds it easy to convince himself of what he wants to believe, may also fall back upon the plea that his engagements in 1882 were made mainly outside of France the continued occupation of Egypt by England is desired. Germany, Aus- would seem that there is no good reason why from Cairo with regularity, and the bondholders throughout Europe have profited by the financial reforms which the English have in-York, and yet he was well known here. His troduced. The holders of Suez shares have no reason for complaining of the continuance of fund for highway improvement. The day may Potter, who was a fellow-student with the existing conditions. We are not seeking to come when public sentiment throughout the

will therefore be felt in the interview with secured by their earlier intervention in damaged by English occupation and that European diplomacy outside of Paris supports in Cairo is probable.

MR. CLEVELAND'S COURAGE.

If before election Mr. Cleveland's utterances on current political issues were somewhat guarded and his expressions of opinion somewhat foggy and obscure, it must be said that since his election he has been quite outspoken and direct and his meaning unmistakable. He certainly did not shun committal on the candidacy of Edward Murphy, jr., for Senator, but rather went out of his way to give publicity to his views on that subject. This was the more remarkable from the circumstance that there was not the slightest probability that his expression of epinion would have any influence upon the action of the Legislature. The only effect of it apparently was to sound the signal for open war between the two factions to whose united efforts Mr. Cleveland in great measure owed his election. If he had been reticent in speech during the campaign on the subject of differences in the party; if his conduct had been particularly discreet, his attitude neutral and his language a ciliatory while the election was pending, there certainly was no reticence afterward, no avoidance of this dangerous subject and no pretence of neutrality. He stepped straight into the ring without so much as an invitation, and with unmistakable diectness and precision struck out from the shoulder-Bim !

He has expressed himself on another subject recently with a brevity and plainness that leaves no question as to his meaning. It was in answer to the question asked him the other day whether the McKinley law was to be repealed. "I'd like to know," said he, "what else we are in power for." This was categorical enough. It signified that, so far as he was concerned, he understood the Democratic victory to mean a popular indorsement of the declaration of the party platform that Protection is fraud and robbery and a pepular demand for the repeal of the McKinley act. That is what the Democratic party has been placed in power for, according to his interpretation of the result. It seems very simple But is it? Mr. Cleveland exhibits the courage of his convictions and to a degree the methods of his mental operations in this declaration. It is a very short and very simple intellectual process. The people have declared against the McKinley act, he reasons. What else, then, can we do but repeal it? But isn't it much easier said than done? Courage and directness are all very well for Mr. Cleveland, who as President has only to strike out a general line of policy without having to confront the embarrassment of a vast amount of details. These details are the function of legislation-of constructive as well as destructive legislation-and when it comes to that President Cleveland will not only find himself and his party entangled in a complicated mass of details which cannot ne disposed of by any heroic cutting of Gordian knots, but he will find in his own party such wide divergences of opinion and such differences on even his fundamental doctrines

as may be insurmountable. There is another declaration in the Demo cratic platform which is easier to carry out. Easier, that is to say, if the party that adopted it, and that elected Mr. Cleveland upon it, is honest and actually meant what it said. It is the declaration that the Silver Purchase act is "a cowardly makeshift" that ought to be speedily repealed. This is, if possible, more direct, specific and unambiguous than that on the McKinley act. It can be carried out by Mr. Cleveland's supporters in this Congress if they so will. There are very few necessary complications in the process; almost no details to perilous. Similar dead lines are to be found deal with; little more than a simple repealing in every part of the country, and we do not act is required. We are glad to know that is outspoken and earnest. But the difficulty is with his party. It is not courage either that is lacking in them. It is honesty; sincerity. Mr. Cleveland may ask in his simplicity, in the light of the declarations in his party platform. What else are we in power for if not to repeal the present tariff and the Silver Purchase act?" but the men who elected him think there's a good deal else. And they think, too, that nothing is more ridiculous than to construe the platform literally and undertake to fulfil

> its promises. We have nothing but praise for Mr. Cleveland's courage and directness of statement. But they are of little account practically unless he has a party to back him up.

THE NEW ROAD BILL.

If genuine road reform can be accomplished n such a manner as to help solve the prison problem the people will rejoice exceedingly. The prison problem is to make the penal institutions self-sustaining without doing injustice to free labor. A bill which was introduced in the Assembly on Monday provides for the appointment of Commissioners, who shall be authorized to take two-thirds of the convicts in the prisons and in the Elmira Reformatory and set them to work improving roads. Still other convicts are to be employed in making clothes, tools and other things which will be needed by their fellows who are en-

gaged on the roads. It will be seen that this measure would reduce the competition between prison and free labor to so low a point as practically to abolish it altogether. It is to be assumed, therefore, that all the labor organizations in the State will regard it with favor. That the Governor will see much to commend in it is evident from the paragraph in his last message which is devoted to the prisons. recommend," says the Governor, "that the Superintendent of Prisons be properly authorized by law to employ some of the prisoners at Dannemora in road-building in the vicinity of the prison. The State controls the roads for about twenty miles around the institution, and about 200 convicts could be employed in this work with benefit to themselves and to that portion of the State, Clinton Prison is so situated that the employment of convicts on roads outside the prison walls is not open to the same objections that it would be at the other State prisons." The Governor does not specify what are the objections to be urged against the general employment of convicts upon roads. But whatever they may be, it render the proposition infeasible.

It is to be added that the Road bill which was introduced earlier in the session is condemned on all sides. It proposes to have a popular vote upon the proposition to bond the State for \$10,000,000 in order to obtain a

THE CITY FULL OF NUISANCES.

The condition of this city at present is filthy in the extreme. The crossings are covered with deep mud and slime of the greasiest, foulest and most sickening sort. Long rows and the Supreme Bench by learning and temperament, lefty piles of garbage and ashbarrels heaped over with refuse may be seen in all parts of nized in the closing years of his life, and within Manhattan Island. In the tenement-house districts the readways and the sidewalks are dirty and disgusting beyond description, littered over with offal and offensive stuff of all kinds. The Street-Cleaning Department has completely collapsed in the face of difficulties which ought to have been overcome by the exercise of energy and ingenuity. In this day of progress it should not have been difficult to discover weeks ago some means of releasing the scows of the department from the ice about Hart's Island. Dynamite could have been used, or strong ocean tugs with steel-clad prows might have been effectively employed to break up the ice. It is not only deplorable, but it is shameful that this metropolis should have been allowed to be so disfigured by the accumulations of garbage and refuse for so long a time. Moreover, the menace to public health is of the most serious nature.

Wonderful indeed is the patience of New-Yorkers. The city of New-York resembles Issachar. We are told in the Book of Genesis that Issachar is a strong ass couching down between two burdens. The city of New-York is couching down under burdens more than two. Its burdens and afflictions are many. The worst of the present evils which prevail to so melancholy an extent in this metropolis is the condition of the streets. This is so menacing, not only to public comfort, but also to public health, that the Health Department ought to bestir itself to use all its powers and resources to bring about a speedy improvement. The Street-Cleaning Department, al though it enjoys the use of an annual appropriation of two millions of dollars, appears to have been overcome completely by the results of the recent storms. So large quantities of deleterious refuse have accumulated in the town that there is actual peril of pestilence. Every department of the city government should arouse itself and apply all its machinery and all its skill to bring relief to the town with the least possible delay.

IRON IN TWO COUNTRIES. The contrast between the condition of busi ness in this country and in Great Britain should surely be enlightening to the people of these two great English-speaking nations. Alike in race, alike in the enterprise which has placed both of them in turn at the head of the world's iron manufacture, these nations are directly opposed in their policy toward industries. Great Britain loudly invites and defies com petition, refuses any defence by Government to its host of wage-earners, and stubbornly asserts that it is better for them to starve than to be shielded by protection. The United States has for thirty-two years protected it labor and encouraged its industries. The production of pig-iron in this countr

last year, according to the Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association, was 9,157,000 gross tons. The stocks in the hands of makers and in warrant storage were reduced from 627,233 tons January 1 to 535,616 tons December 31, showing a consumption of 91,617 tons larger than the production. In addition there were in eleven months of the year net imports of pig-iron amounting to 51,657 tons. so that the apparent consumption for the year was 9,300,274 gross tons. This is larger by 357.349 tons than the consumption in 1890 hitherto the greatest ever known in this or any other country. It is much more than double the consumption seven years ago, and about four times the consumption in 1878, fourteen years ago. This is the more interesting because in other parts of the world the same great industry is remarkably depressed. Germany and France have both felt the depression be done; that on this subject no less than on the tariff or the United States Senatorship he many and France have both felt the depression seriously, but the worst of the blow has fallen the tariff or the United States Senatorship he upon Great Britain, which finds a large share of its works closed by the competition it has challenged. Thus "The London Economist" said December 31:

At the present time, and during probably the whol extent of one-third of their capacity, while several of the more important works have been laid off entirely It is not generally expected that this branch of the trade will recover its former buoyancy and vigor untithe cloud which settled on South and Central American enterprise has rolled away, and railway building in those regions has again been resumed on a large scale.

During a great part of the year the distress among the iron-working population was such that "measures had to be organized for its relief." and of the general course of the manufacture "The Economist" said :

The broad and general features of the iron and stee industries during the past twelve months have been a continuous fall of seiling prices, a large reduction of output-due partly to the lessened demand from outside sources, and partly to the accidental circumstances such as the great strike of miners in the county of Durham, which compelled a suspension of productive operations—a generally keener competition on the part of Continental countries, an almost complete collapse of the demand for railroad iron, and a high cost of pro-duction relatively to the realized selling prices.

It is not yet stated what the probable output in Great Britain was during the last year, but in the first half of 1892 it was only 2,790,918 tons, or about 900,000 tons less than in the same part of the previous year. As the exports of iron and steel from Great Britain have fallen short about half a million tons, it is one in a narrow gorge, from which it could escape probable that the production has diminished at least as much, and if so, the output will not be more than 6,700,000 tons. Even of this restricted supply the quantity of pig-iron exported in eleven months was 720,861 tons, so that the consumption of pig-iron in British manufacture can hardly have reached 6,000,-000 tons, judging from present indications, or less than two-thirds of the consumption in this country. Only fourteen years ago, in 1878, the consumption in Great Britain was 5,233, 431 tons, against 2,429,232 tons in this country, or more than double, and in 1871 it was more than three times as large as in the United States. British production was larger in 1882, ten years ago, than it ever has been since, but consumption of pig-iron in British manufactare reached its highest figure in 1889, decreased about 500,000 tons in 1890, about 800,000 more in 1891, and has probably declined another half million or more in 1892.

A contrast such as this has a painful interest to the American who reflects that the people of this country have now voted to adopt the British policy. If the record of results at-tained under the two opposite policies does not make Democratic Congressmen unwilling to put their own theories to the test, Americans may have a very different contrast to consider four years hence.

The most prosperous class of artisans in New-York of late has been the plumbers. These in-dispensable workers in metal have been in tremendous demand because of t'er freezing of water in the pipes in tens of thousands of households in the metropolis. With frozen water-pipes and

people have not asked for it and will not of New-York has not been brimming over with joy.

The death of Justice Lamar, in a sense sudden though lately apprehended by his associates, will revive recollections of the great struggle in which he was a conspicuous figure, but no bitterness of feeling. If he was not conspicuously qualified for his rectitude and sincerity were universally recogthe limits which physical infirmity imposed he more than satisfied the expectations which his appointment suggested. He was not a man of robust intellect, and his disposition was retiring and contemplative, but he was not deficient in moral any more than in physical courage. Charles Sumner, at a time when the passions and prejudices of the war were still potent, will always be remembered to his honor. He died respected and esteemed by all his countrymen.

It is all right, of course, for the leading officials of the Police Department to give themselves a dinner and invite their friends. No great fault can be found if on such occasions much is said more amiable than accurate. The public, however, is not dull to the fact that Superintendent Byrnes is the chief witness against his department.

There is no good reason as yet for the withdrawal of the city's opposition to the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge scheme. Controller Myers maintains his sturdy stand against it, but Mayor Gilroy is now inclined to a favorable view. The fact is that everything connected with this project tends to arouse suspicion, whether we consider the securing of the charter from the Legis lature, the farcical "breaking of ground" more than a year ago, or the magnificent plan of twenty-eight miles of "approaches" for a bridge less than two miles long. Reports from Washington state that the "approaches" are to be termined by the Legislature, according to the substitute bill proposed. Since Mr. Gilroy believes that the local authorities should have charge of this matter, how can he be satisfied with the present aspect of the bridge question?

The heads of households who have been com pelled to use great quantities of anthracite coal during the recent term of Arctic cold are to be pitied. At the present prices coal bills cause the stoutest heart to quake. The cost of fuel in this city is appalling when the mercury in the thermometer is coquetting with the zero mark.

Nothing can exhaust the ingenuity of the icedealers in inventing pretexts for keeping up the price of ice. Now they say that the extreme old this winter has made the ice so thick that the expense of cutting it is increased, and that the cold has interfered with the labors of the workmen to such an extent as to delay and cripple them, and in that way also to expand the outley necessary for getting the ice. Every person of common sense knows that such pretexts as these are grotesque and absurd. But New-Yorkers may never get really cheap ice, just as they never get really cheap anthracite coal. The pretext putting up the price of anthracite coal this winter to exorbitant figures has been that the holders of securities in the coal railroads are entitled to fair returns on their investments; but some at least of the coal railroads have been prodigiously overcapitalized, and have acquired coal lands at frightfully inflated prices. Why the consumer should in justice be expected to pay for vast overcapitalization and for inordinate prices for coal ads does not clearly appear.

Dr. Gatling is quoted as asserting that his new gun, while no heavier than the present one, will shoot 2,000 cartridges a mindte. Peace is accustomed to boast that she has her victories no less renowned than those of war. But will she please tell us what she can rely upon which is as quick and effective as this weapon of Mr. Gatling? Think of Edward Murphy, jr., having at Grover Cleveland-or vice versa-at the awful rate of 2,000 a minute!

There is a woman living down East, even in Barnstable, who knows the rights of her sex and knowing dares maintain. "The Barnstable Patriot," having proposed a monument "to memory of the Pilgrim perpetuate the righteous this woman rose in indignation and remarked, in a letter to The Patriot": "I sincerely hope that not a woman in Cape Cod will give a dollar for any monument which does not fully, openly and ers as joint rdially recognize the Pilgrim mor sharers in the fame of the Pilgrim fathers. Good! Perhaps "The Patriot" will try to make its peace with this justly enraged lady by telling her a story of the post-wit John G. Saxe. Saxe was once present at a flag-raising and proposed three cheers for the young men by whose exertions the colors had been obtained. Just as the cheers were about to be given Saxe was reminded that there were a number of young ladies who had helped raise the money which bought the flaz He smiled a moment, then asked: "Well, don't the young gentlemen embrace the young ladies?

That General Longstreet came very near going into President Hayes's Cabinet is asserted by "The At-lanta Constitution," which declares that the portfolio of Postmuster-General was offered to him. But at the last moment it was discovered that Longstreet was an enthusiastic Blaine man, and as President Hayes wanted John Sherman to be the nominee in 1880, the wanted John Sherman to be the hominee in 1880, the Cabinet was recast and Colonel S. M. Key was ap-pointed to represent the ex-Confederate element, and teneral Longstreet was sent as Minister to Turkey, teneral Longstreet is still for Blaine, says "The Con-stitution," and believes he will yet get well and be elected President in 1893.

Edwin Holmes, the discoverer of the comet in Indromeda, which has attracted much attention during the last three or four mont's, is an amateur as tronomer, living in Islington, one of the London. His telescope has an aperture of London. His felescope has an aperture of twel i quarter linches, which, he says, is very arger than was necessary for this purpose.

It was one of the late Secutor Kenna's ambitions to photograph a deer on the run. Finally he made arrangements to do so, having learned that there was one in a narrow gorge, from which it could escape only by jemping a stream. Mr. Kenna, says "The Washington Star," had some boys to go into the bushes to start up the deer, and he had his hand on the bulb which governed the camera, ready to press it when the animal should appear. As he heard it crashing through the brush, however, the spirit of the hunter overrode that of the photographer, and he dropped the bulb and picked up his gun. As the deer sprang forth he killed it. In speaking of this not long ago he said he regretted very much that he had lost the picture.

When it became known in Atlanta last week that certain literary society talked of inviting Colonel ingersoll to lecture in that city, the local clergy opened a campaign against the project. "Sam" Jone remarked: "If old Bob comes, all I have to say is that I would like to divide time with him for about two hours. If I did not make him wipe his baid head more than once you may have my hat."

Henry Cabot Ledge, Senator-elect from Massa husetts, is the great grandson of another man who held the same seat a century ago. George Cabot

It is thought that ex-President Hayes's portraft will be placed on the Government Treasury notes be-fore many months. The faces of Grant and Garfield have been so used.

Ex-Senator Reed is unwilling to submit to the news paper interview. A few days ago he declined to express himself on the silver question, and ther nastened after the departing scribe to explain his refusal was not intended to be personal. one else declared afterward that the Republican leader in the House was not afrait of going on record, but he wanted to use this and all other political questions, as far as possible, to "put the Democrats in a hole," and he lost part of his advantage if he committed him-self too freely in advance.

Father Rooker, who is to be Monsignor Satolil's secretary, though in delicate health when a youth, was exceedingly ambitious in his studies, and determined to stand first in his classes. When he was graduated from the Albany High School he already had ac from the Albany High School he already had ac-quired a reputation as a graceful crator and writer. At that time and also while in Union College, before going to Rome, he was deeply interested in the sub-ject of education by Church and State. "The Albany Express" says that "it is safe to say that he thoroughly understands the public school side of the educational controversy."

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

OPERA IN THE VERNACULAR.

If pluck and daring could always insure success operatic enterprise which Mr. Oscar Hammerstein launched last night at the Manhattan Opera House, This gentleman's brief career as a manager of public amusements has been full of vicissitudes, but of all his experiences, those which have contained the largest infusion of admonition have been made in the the vernacular. That they have not had a deterrent effect upon him would be inexplicable were it not that it is the lesson of history that dalliance with the operatic muse seems to turn the heads of even the most astate and conservative of managers. The records are full of the names of men who have such fortunes in chasing the bubble of success in this field. New-York does not need to look beyond her own boundaries to discover some of the most notable of them, though she has never enjoyed such a speciaci as once diverted London, when a manager directed the Italian opera from the interior of the Fleet prison, and philosophically approved of his incarceration on the grounds that prison walls were light protectors from the importunities of singers, and that nebody mad enough to engage in opera-giving ought to be permitted to remain at liberty. As a matter of fact everything is topsy-burvey in the operatic world, and if an observing genius were simply to picture it as it is in all its factors, phases and elements he might write in all sincerity and seriousness, produce a satire that would make Mr. Gilbert turn green with envy.

But this is a little aside from our purpose. Mr. Hammerstein has again undertaken to give opers in the vernacular. He has brought his enterprise down from Harlem and domiciled it in his new theatre in Thirty-fourth-st. He has promised to make an the Metropolitan Opera House in the department of grand opera, and also to provide entertainments of a less serious order. Finally, as an earnest of hones intention, he has signalized the opening of his season by the production of a new opera which is dignified in scope and purpose, and enjoys the distinction of being one of the few successful works in the Intter-day German list. The opera is Moszkowski's "Boabdil," which had its first production in Berlin a ittle less than a year ago, and has since been accepted for performance by Vienna and several other cities in Europe. Mr. Hammerstein's production is not only the first in America, but also the first n the English language, the translation having been made for the occasion by Mrs. C. F. Tretbar. Of course, a complete decorative outfit was also necessary, course, a complete decorative outfit was also necessary, and the "creation" of all the roles by the singers concerned. These things, coupled with the experimental character of the undertaking, made last night's performance more than ordinarily interesting. Without going into details just now it ought to be said that Mr. Hammerstein has challenged success on other grounds than those which are set forth in the opening words of this revisal. forth in the opening words of this review.

It is, of course, still possible to see in the organiza-

tion of his artistic forces a good deal of the crudeness and inefficiency which had such frank publication in the old Harlem performances, and of the hope that the public will be willing to accept glittering tawdriness for real brilliancy, but it would be unjust to dwell upon these things in the face of the real magnitude of the achievement. Moszkowski's opera had a representation which disclosed it to be a work of much intrinsic merit, and the deficiencies of the representation in respect of action and pageantry (both of which elements are exacted in large measure by the play), were atoned for by the honesty of effort, and the success which crowned it, in the musical performance. The evening was, therefore, productive of hope for the future of the enterprise, since it disclosed that its most vulnerable spot Is the one that can the most easily he remedied. The audience which listened to the performance contained a fair representation of the old opera patrons of the city, and their attitude toward

opera patrons of the city, and their attitude toward the enterprise was sympathetic and kindly. The new opera is supposed to deal with the downfall of the Moorish dominion in spain. Its title is practi-cally identical with the only other opera which has come under our notice of which Boabdil is the hero. This is a Spanish opera which was produced in Barcelona forty-seven years ago. Its title is "Boubdil, ultimo re Moro de Granada," and its composer was named Saidoni. The book of Moszkowski's opera was written by Carl Wittkowski, who called it "Boabdil, the Last of the Moorish Kings." Whether he made use of Last of the Moorish Kings." Whether he made use of the early Spanish book we cannot say. The historical element in the story, however, is not calculated to inspire much curiosity. Mr. Wittkowski's Boaddil might as well be a Hottentot in Africa or an Iroquoia in America. He is a Moor merely for the sake of local color and, possibly, because just now the celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus brings the veritable Boabdil back to mind. The fall of Gran-ada and the expulsion of the Moors from Spain took place in the same year as the discovery. may attribute something like contemporaneous human interest to Boabdil's operatic shadow. moreover, invests its hero with that spirit of chivalry which was characteristic of Moorish civilization in its highest estate, and thus creates a sympathy for him and his storm which to essential to fact that he shrinks to the dimensions of an operation marionette and joins that innumerable band into which conscienceless librettists have forced all the great heroes of the world, from Agamemnon to Frederick the Great, ought to give no one pause. We do not go to the opera to study history. dents with which the last of the Moorish kings have been surrounded are also reflections of old and welltried operatic devices. As the panerama of the operamoves past the observer, parallels will present themmoves past the observer, paraflels will present them-selves to his mind by the score. There is the old de-vice of the recovery of a long-lost daughter, and of that daughter's love for the man who is hated by her father. The denomement is the slaughter of the daugh-ter instead of the hero by the father—the grewsome incident which winds up Verdi's "Rigoletto," The story would take longer in the telling than the few real situations in the drama justify. It begins with a victory over the Moors by Ferdinand. Boabdil, for love of Zoraja, who has been brought up by the Moors and is recognized as the daughter of Cabra, Fertinand's successful general, becomes a vassal of the spanish Crown. He keeps faith with Ferdinand, subdues the rebel Zagal, and is united with Zoraja ac-cording to the rites of the Koran. Cabra plots his death, and Zoraja, who has overheard the plot is la Valentine in "The Huguenots"), seeks to save his life by musting herself in his cloak. She draws the fire of her father and falls dead. Boabdil kills Cabra and falls under the swords of his followers. The rest of the opera is devoted to processions, ceremonials and feasts, which have been provided in generous quantity for the sake of the brave shows which they enable the stage manager to provide, and the marches and dances which are native to the genius of the com-

A very large portion of the opera conpersonages meeting under more or less spectacular circumstances and talking, always impressively aud passionately, about what has taken place, is taking place or will take place. On almost all these oc casions the obliging chorus is on hand to mingle its harmonious shouts with the speeches of the chief personages whenever a climax is reached. Only in the last act, indeed, is this rule departed from. It has been one of the lessons of recent years that it is not essential that an opera should end with a swelling charal shout. The librettist and composer of "Boabdil" have taken this lesson to heart. The chorus has nothing to do in the last act, which ends with Benbdil's dying words, in imitation of the last scene in Verdi's "Alda." The effect is eminently dramatic and atones for the too great pervasiveness of the populace in the preceding two acts. The third eever, enjoys an advantage over its predecessors in containing the bulk of the opera's sentimental music. It is as if the composer himself breathed more freely so soon as he managed to secure a little privacy by withdrawing from the multi tude which had surrounded him from the beginning. Of the music of the opera, it is easy to speak, i terms of praise. Mr. Mosakowski has failen in with the almost universal procession so far as 10 avail himself of the freedom which Wagner achieved for all his successors when he struck from opera the stiff and inelastical musical forms which tud come over as a heritage from the instrumental art. Gounod, the later Verdi, Goldmark and Mascagni are all with him in the use which he makes of the free-lom of movement thus acquired. He surpasses them all, however, in the variety and warmth of his instru mental part. " Boabdil" is fairly gorgeous in its orchestration. Its vocal parts alternate between an exalted style of declamation controlled by musical rhythms, and real melody, but the orchestral part flows on with scarcely an interruption, like a broad, deep, irresistible river of music, which now whirts the voices away on a torrent of passion and anon caresses them with delightful tenderness. Always, lowever, the sentiment of the situation, if not of the flying words, finds its echo in the music of the instrument. The temptation to make free use of Oriental elements could not, of course, be resisted, but it is to be said to the credit of the composer that he does not apply the